





FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1836.

**NOTICE.**—A Meeting of the County Committee will be held at the Northern Democratic Hall, on THURSDAY, 5th inst., at seven o'clock, for the transaction of important business.

PETER DENBAR, Chairman.

The Daily Advertiser has replied at length to our article of the 30th ultimo, in relation to its course upon the French question—and, in accordance with our request, has marked out the line of policy which it would have had our government pursue in the adjustment of the pending controversy.

The Daily commences its reply by arguing that the conditional recommendation of reprisals was a "coercive" step, and only "preparatory to the President's taking redress into his own hands, and seizing by actual force from the citizens of France, property equivalent to the amount of our debt." We went so fully into this question in our last article, that it can hardly be necessary for us to adduce again, the numerous reasons which exist in proof that the measure was not in fact of intention, one of "coercion," "intimidation" or "menace." The President expressly disclaimed any such intention—and France had no possible right to take exceptions to the recommendation, in defiance of the explanatory circumstances by which it was accompanied. If the recommendation were a legitimate object of notice by the French government, the disclaimer which accompanied it was equally so, and we know of no rule by which they could be separated. With these brief remarks we dismiss this part of the subject, and request the reader's attention to the following extract from the Daily's last article:—

"When the bill for making the appropriation was rejected by a small majority of the Chamber of Deputies notwithstanding the efforts of the King and his ministry; and when the King made ample apologies for the failure, and gave the most earnest assurances of his purpose to present the claim before a new Chamber, and to use every effort to obtain the appropriation, we would have recommended that this rejection of the appropriation, by the Chambers, should not be regarded as a refusal to execute the treaty, because the branch of the government which made the treaty, and which had the authority to make it, still acknowledged its validity, and gave assurances of its efforts to carry it into execution. The delay, which the rejection of the appropriation rendered inevitable, was a just subject of complaint, but it was an injury which did not afford the remotest justification for a resort to reprisals. As it did not justify actual reprisals, it did not make it expedient to recommend a resort to them in any contingency, as it must have been foreseen that such a recommendation would give offence."

It will be seen by reference to the message of 1834, which contains the recommendation of reprisals, that the refusal of the Chambers to vote the appropriation was not, (as the Daily says it should not have been) considered a "refusal to execute the treaty." If it had been so considered, it would have become the duty of the President to have communicated the fact to Congress, (which was in session at the time the news of the refusal was received,) by a special message. In reference to this refusal, and in proof that it was not considered by the President a "refusal to execute the treaty," we copy the following paragraph in relation to it from the message of 1834:—

"The refusal to vote the appropriation, the news of which was received from our Minister at Paris about the 15th of May last, might have been considered the final determination of the French government not to execute the stipulations of the treaty, and would have justified an immediate communication of the facts to Congress, with the recommendation of such ultimate measures as the interest and honor of the United States might seem to require. But with the news of the refusal of the Chambers to make the appropriation, were conveyed the regrets of the King, and a declaration that a national vessel should be forthwith sent out with instructions to the French Minister to give the most ample explanations of the past and the strongest assurances for the future."

The recommendation of reprisals was not, as the drift of the Daily's argument would seem to infer, made at this stage of the controversy—and the assertion of the Daily that "this delay did not afford the remotest justification for a resort to reprisals," is but a record of the opinions and measures of the President at that time, when, placing the utmost reliance on the "good faith" of the French King, he did not recommend any action upon the subject, and rested content to await the fulfillment, in due time, of the promises of the King. Thus far, therefore, the Daily has (perhaps unintentionally) put the seal of its approbation upon the acts of the President.

Let us now for a moment look at the circumstances under which the recommendation of reprisals was made. The declarations, or rather promises, of the King, which accompanied the news of the refusal of the Chambers to vote the appropriation, and which probably prevented that measure from being considered the ultimatum of the French government, were to the effect that the new Chambers should be convened at the earliest moment the provisions of the charter would permit, and all the constitutional powers of the King and his cabinet exerted to accomplish the object, so that the result might be communicated to Congress at the opening of the session of 1834-5. It was the disregard of these promises manifested by the King, in omitting to ask for the appropriation during this session of the chambers, and their prorogation to so late a period that the result of their deliberations could not be received in season to be communicated to our Congress, that staggered the good opinion which our government had previously entertained of his "good faith." It was this omission, coupled with the refusal of the appropriation, and the general course of the French government—indicating, as it did, a determination to evade the fulfillment of the treaty—which justified, and not only justified but called for, a recommendation of reprisals, and not the first rejection by the Chamber of Deputies, as stated by the Daily Advertiser. Had that recommendation been made immediately after the refusal of the Chambers to vote the appropriation, and in the face of the fair promises of the King, it might, perhaps, have been premature—and in that event the objections which the Daily makes to that measure would be valid. But when you place between that refusal of the Chambers, and the President's recommendation of reprisals, the evidences of the bad faith of the French government which honestly belong there, those objections fall harmless to the ground—the case to which they were intended to apply having no existence except in the misconception of the Daily Advertiser.

Having shown how exactly the Daily agrees with the President in the measures he pursued immediately after the refusal of the Chambers to vote the appropriation, we will proceed to the consideration of one or two of the points upon which the Daily and the President differ. Instead of recommending reprisals, the Daily says—

"He should have signed his full confidence in the obligations of the treaty, and in the intentions of the Executive government of France still to execute it in good faith, with adequate compensation to our citizens for the injury which they had sustained from the delay."

If the President entertained "full confidence" in the intentions of the French Executive "still to execute it [the treaty] in good faith" he should, and would, have said so if not, not. And here the question arises, whether any

individual who was acquainted with the course of the French government could, by any possible stretch of credulity, entertain "full" or even partial "confidence" in the "good faith" of a government which had given us such a specimen of piratical diplomacy. Does the editor of the Daily, himself, entertain such "confidence"? We believe not—for in another part of his article he cuts up the "good faith" of France by saying that "the delay in the execution of the treaty was a manifest violation of one of its conditions." We would not give much for the "good faith" of any government violating the stipulations of its treaty, even before it had fulfilled one of its conditions.

We come now to consider the course which the Daily would have had the President pursue in relation to the letter of the Duc de Broglie to M. Pigeot, as set forth in the following extracts:—

"Since the French Minister for Foreign Affairs has caused to be communicated to our Secretary of State a despatch, in which he sets forth the passing of the act, with the condition annexed thereto, declares his readiness and anxiety to complete the execution of the treaty, by the immediate payment of the money due, on receiving certain assurances corresponding with what he hoped to be the fact, though he had yet received no explicit evidence of it, that it had not been the intention of the President in his message to Congress, to assume a menacing attitude towards France, or to call in question the good faith of the Government—since such a course had been adopted by the French Government for bringing this difficult affair to an amicable adjustment, we certainly should not have recommended the rejection of the overture, thus made, by a refusal even to receive the communication thus tendered. \* \* \* We would have recommended the immediate acceptance of the overture, as offering a favorable opportunity for the removal of all obstacles to the immediate execution of the treaty, and to the restoration of pacific relations between the two countries. And what would it have cost the country to procure such a result? It would have required the President to authorize a reply to the despatch of the Duc de Broglie of a purport somewhat like the following, addressed to the French Charge d'Affaires:—Sir, I have communicated to the President the letter from the Duc de Broglie, which you were entrusted to read to me, and which by his authority, you gave me a copy of. I am instructed by the President to request you, in reply to that letter, to repeat to the Duc de Broglie, the assurance intended to be given in the letter of Mr. Livingston, that the supposition that he intended in his answer to Congress, to assume a menacing attitude towards France, or to impute bad faith to the French government, is entirely unfounded, and that he conceives it due to himself as well as to the King of France, to remove such a misapprehension of the meaning of that document, by this explicit declaration."

In the first place we take exception to the assertion of the Daily that the French Minister caused this letter to be "communicated" to our Secretary of State. He caused it to be read to him, it is true—but M. Pigeot refused to "communicate" it officially, and only tendered it to Mr. Forsyth as an unofficial letter, in which character that gentleman could make no possible use of it. It is not John Forsyth, but the SECRETARY OF STATE, who receives diplomatic despatches, and that Secretary has no more right to act unofficially for his government, than any other man has. Our Secretary of State offered to receive the letter if M. Pigeot would "communicate" it officially, and in making that offer took occasion to assure the French Charge that an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries was sincerely desired by the President, who "would omit nothing consistent with the faithful discharge of his duties to the United States, by which it may [might] be promoted." This was done in the same unofficial form in which the communication was made by M. Pigeot to Mr. Forsyth, and the only form under the circumstances of the case, consistent with diplomatic usage, and the honor and dignity of the country.

Of the nature of the "certain assurances" which France required of the President, we have, through another source, full knowledge. Mr. Barton, our late Charge, had an interview with the Duc de Broglie, in Paris, on the 20th of October last, when the latter named as the conditions on which the money would be paid, that—

"The Government of the United States MUST declare to us, by addressing its reclamation to us officially in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that the misunderstanding is founded upon a mistake, and that it never entered into its thought (pensee) to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France."

These conditions, we think, should not be complied with under any circumstances, let the consequences be what they may. The French government pretended to take offence at what it termed menace in the President's Message of December, 1834, although that same Message disclaimed, altogether, any thing like menace, in the following unequivocal language:—

"Such a measure [that of reprisals] ought not to be considered by France as a MENACE. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that NOTHING PARTAKING OF THE CHARACTER OF INTIMIDATION IS INTENDED BY US. She ought to look upon it only as the evidence of an inflexible determination, on the part of the United States, to insist on their rights."

Mr. Livingston subsequently explained the matter to the French government, and as the official and accredited agent of our government repeated the disclaimer—and the President sanctioned the sentiments of Mr. Livingston's letter.

The honor and dignity of a nation are not to be compromised to-day, and asserted to-morrow—they must be maintained upon all occasions—in peace and in war—in prosperity and in adversity—or they must be held only to be given up to the requirements of every power that needs a salvo for its own dishonor. France wants, in reality, an apology, not for any thing we have done, but for her own equivocating and disgraceful course—an apology for an attempt to evade the stipulations of a solemn treaty, fulfilled to the letter on our part, but unfulfilled on hers. She intended, when finally driven to the fulfillment of the treaty, to make our government the pawns of her own dishonor. She may, in violation of all the rules of diplomatic intercourse, usually observed among civilized nations, publish her insolent appeals from the government to the people, and despatch to our shores her "squadrons of observation," but she will find that the spirit of the American people will never yield to her threats nor submit to her power.

Poor Old Paine, the quondam Whig President of the United States Senate, only received twelve votes at the late election of Senator in Mississippi, and the apostate Plummer but fourteen, while there were cast for the Democratic candidate at the first ballot, FORTY-FOUR. We said there was no mistake in the Mississippi general election, when it took place.

Two men reported to have been killed at a fire in New York, a day or two since, were waited upon by the Coroner, who found one of them making a shoe, and the other drinking a three-cent nipper.

A man by the name of James Vreazie, belonging to Ipswich, (N. H.) was found frozen to death in his sleigh, near Scituate, last Tuesday night.

It was very cold on Monday—thundering cold on Tuesday—pretty considerable cold on Wednesday, and worse than ever on Thursday.

Isaac Spencer, who was sentenced to be executed in Bangor, this day, has been reprieved until the 24th.

## POLICE COURT.

**Leaving Off.**—Occasionally it happens that a kourly, hard-working, hard-drinking, hard-talking, and hard-fighting man annoys his neighbors so much, that they are driven in a moment of irritation to proceed against him at Court. There they rush, all in a rage, and pour out with breathless rapidity a little million of charges against the offender. Forthwith there issues a warrant against the irregular wight, as a common drunkard; but before he can be arrested, he becomes sober, and his prosecutor pacified. The tippler is all contrition for disturbing his neighbor—and the neighbor suffers deep self-abasement and regret, for having taken notice of the tipsy freaks of the penitent offender; but by this time the affair has got into chancery, and there is no alternative left, but for the plaintiff to swear small!... i. e. to under-swear, and in so doing to make a compromise between his conscience and his spirit of charitable forgiveness. Such a case precisely was that of John Gault, who was charged with being a common drunkard, and pleaded not guilty with unction and emphasis.

Court—Let the complainant take the stand, if he is in court.

Compt.—I'm here, yer honor.

Court—Did you ever see the defendant drunk? Compt.—I don't know—once on account of his brother's going away, he got a little hearty.

Court—Did you ever see him drunk at any other time? Compt.—I don't recollect.

Court—You told a very different story when you made your complaint. You must either have not told the truth then, or you do not tell the truth now.

Compt.—[Looking somewhat bobsquibbled]—I mean to tell as near the truth as I can now.

Court—At what other time than the one you mention, did you ever see him in liquor? Compt.—Well, if so be, I must tell, I believe he was a little out the week before.

Court—How many times besides a week before? Compt.—[Screwing himself up as if he was about to have a tooth drawn]—Well, in fact, I can't exactly say—sometimes oftener, and sometimes seldom.

Court—What did he do to you at the time you entered your complaint? Compt.—Why, he was a little outrageous, and came into my room, and tried to strike my wife, and called her bad names, and a backward; but I never knew a modest man in his sobriety. He is a hard-working man, and sticks to his employment like a good one; and as he is quite a study man, when he doesn't drink, and has a big family, I hope you'll be as favorable to him as you can.

Court—It is the common course to send persons who are guilty of such conduct to the house of correction, though in rare cases they have been fined.

Gault—I'm a very poor man, and have a wife and four children, and I have to work from morning to night to keep the family in "en."

Court—Well then you must not cut up such capers. I cannot with any propriety put the fine at less than \$10.00, or sentence you to one month's imprisonment.

This decision brought Gault's wife to her feet—a neat and meek little lady, as she was, but who, apparently, had not been the mistress of a ten dollar bill this many a long day. The idea, therefore, of paying the fine was to her entirely hopeless; and, with tears in her eyes, she went up to the complainant, and in a strain of burning eloquence and female logic, insisted upon convincing him that it was his duty to pay the fine, because, as she irrefragably contended, if he had not entered the complaint, there could have been no fine to pay. The complainant seemed to feel the force of her argument, or at least as the doors were locked, he could not escape from it—but he, to all human appearance, like herself, was not in the habit of fighting his pipe with bank-bills, and he could therefore offer her husband no more relief than he had already attempted to reader him, by tapering off his testimony, at the expense of his conscience.

His honor evidently felt desirous of lacking out from his decision, in some way or other, if he could legally, the penalty, whether pecuniary, or by imprisonment, would fall in reality on Gault's family. He therefore proposed to suspend the execution of the sentence for ten days,—Gault giving bonds to be of good behaviour *ad interim*,—and if, meanwhile, he doesn't get cornered again, he may consider himself fairly out of the woods, more scared than hurt.

**Judge Davis**, after delivering his opinion in a case of salvage recently brought before him, informed the counsel for the parties, that he had received, for the first time since he had been on that bench—(more than thirty years,) an anonymous letter, in relation to this case. It was received by mail, and was dated at Chatham, where the salvors and a part of the owners reside;—and the Judge, after stating that he had read only enough of it to know that it related to a case before him, handed it in open Court to the District Attorney, (Mr. Mills,) requesting him to take proper measures to bring the offender before the Court for punishment, if he could be found.

The Sch. Chs. Edmondston, of Harwich, from Richmond, with a cargo of flour and tobacco, was discovered to be on fire, about half a mile below Bristol harbor on Wednesday morning. Assistance was sent from the shore, and when she was brought within their reach, the engine companies and citizens, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. She had been on fire below since ten o'clock the evening previous, at which time the crew were compelled to flee to the deck, where they remained during the night, and are much frost bitten. Damages not ascertained.

**"Blood and thunder Mr. Spifflekins."**—Webb, the hero of the mahogany stock, has recently had a quarrel with Mr. Hamilton Wilkes, in relation to some stock speculations. Webb addressed a note to Mr. Wilkes, the concluding paragraph of which is as follows:—

"As I will not permit myself to doubt the course you will adopt on the receipt of this note, allow me to suggest as a matter of prudence, that you intimate a desire to have me repair to New Jersey, which intimation I shall promptly respect, and thus your call, and all the preparatory arrangements for a meeting, may be made beyond the jurisdiction of our authorities."

To which Mr. Wilkes, having a very correct view of Webb's character, replied:—

"I content myself with remarking, that until the imputations which at present rest upon the character of Mr. Webb are removed, I cannot so far demean myself, or libel the laws of honor, as to treat him with the consideration which belongs solely to men of unimpeached character."

The Northern Democratic Hall is a very convenient and pleasant place for Democrats to meet at for social intercourse; it is well fitted up, and supplied with the leading Journals of the day, and in every respect, a place of agreeable resort. We hope the Association by whose exertions it has been opened to the public will be well sustained in its laudable undertaking.

Major Van Buren, the eldest son of the Vice President, accompanies Major Gen. Scott, as his aid-de-camp to Florida.

The news of the acceptance of the proffered mediation of England is confirmed. Despatches were sent out in the Liverpool packet which sailed on Monday from New York.

Upon our First Page will be found a variety of amusing miscellaneous readings.

Rever played excellently well last night, and to a large audience.

**Major Cooper.**—It gives us much pleasure to state on the best authority that this gallant officer, who is a brother to one of our most worthy citizens, is in a fair way to recover from the effects of the severe wound he received in the late battle of Wuthenburgh, in E. F. The ball entered his breast and was taken out at his back, without injuring any of the vital parts in its passage.—*Darien Telegraph.*

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

**Thursday, Feb. 4.**—No vote of importance, or discussion of interest, took place in either branch of the Legislature this day.

**Bank Investigating Committee—Sixth Session.**—The Committee met in the Senate Chamber yesterday afternoon, for the investigation of the Atlas and Boston Banks. Mr. Eldridge, the President of the Atlas Bank, admitted that sometimes he had discounted notes, with the understanding that the bills were not to be put into immediate circulation—he did not place much confidence in the promises of the borrowers, however.—The Bank, he said, had not taken illegal interest, either directly or indirectly, unless its mode of dealing in exchange was to take illegal interest. The bank took more for drafts than it could buy them for in the market. The bank had charged the exchange high enough to raise the interest on the discounted note up to 7, 8 and 9 per cent.

"I have done it," said Mr. E., "when it was my opinion that the applicant wanted the money in this city." "I have issued drafts in part payment of discounts, with a view of getting more than the legal interest, but not to exceed 8 per cent." "We have charged 3 per cent. per annum, for the use of our bills, with the understanding that they were not to be put in circulation." Other officers were examined, but their testimony did not change the complexion of the operations of the Bank.

Several officers of the Boston Bank were also examined, and it appeared from their evidence, that that bank, like the preceding, through the indirect medium of high premiums on drafts, had taken illegal interest.

It is peculiarly deserving of note, that scarcely a witness speaks above his breath, and it looks really grotesque to see a member of the Committee rise from his chair, stretch his body across the table, and form his hand into a sort of tube, in lieu of an ear-trumpet, to catch the words almost whispered out by the witnesses.

**Warren Bridge.**—The Joint Committee on the Memorial of the Charles River Bridge, proposing to withdraw the suit at Washington, upon condition of receiving two years toll of the Warren Bridge, met in the Hall of Representatives yesterday afternoon. Edward Brooks, Esq. appeared as counsel in behalf of the Old Bridge.

**The French Fleet at Guadaloupe.**—Amid the general satisfaction felt yesterday on account of the favorable news from Washington, a slight sensation was produced by a report that "a French fleet, consisting of ten sail of the line, (ships and brigs of war,)"—such is the wording of the story,—had arrived at Guadaloupe. This news was received by way of Philadelphia, having been brought thither by the Danish brig Zodiacus from St. Thomas Jan. 13th. Now it so happens that we have a letter from Antigua of January 10, which says, "The French Admiral, with one ship of war, has arrived at Guadaloupe." This is doubtless the whole truth of the story, the rest being added by a natural process, well understood so long ago as the days of Virgil. Antigua is within sight of Guadaloupe, whereas St. Thomas is two or three hundred miles distant. Our Antigua date of the 10th is therefore later from Guadaloupe than the St. Thomas date of the 13th, and the source of the information is doubtless better.—*Jour. Com.*

**Mexico.**—From Vera Cruz letters and papers to the 15th ult. we learn that Gen. Santa Anna was at San Luis on the 1st January; and although it was stated that he would leave next day for the army, yet from other statements it appears that he would still be delayed some time, before marching with his troops to the North. Want of funds and the threatening aspect of affairs in the interior, are believed to be the true causes of his slow progress.

Col. Butler had arrived previous to 28th December. The account of the capitulation of Gen. Coss and his division had already reached Mexico.

A convoy of specie would leave Mexico for Vera Cruz, some time in January.—*Jour. Com.*

**Unfortunate Accident.**—A lamentable disaster occurred on the Rail Road near Jersey City on Wednesday afternoon. The Jersey City Gazette states that as one of the Newark cars was turning round the curve opposite the new depot, the driver discovered two boys with a hand sleigh upon the track, and finding that they did not get out of the way, he applied the brake to the wheels to stop the car; but the brake and wheels were so covered with snow and ice that it had but little effect in checking the velocity of the vehicle, and the boys were knocked down by the horses, and the wheels of the car passed over the leg of one of them—a blind lad about 12 years of age, son of Mr. Richard Searrat, of Jersey City—breaking the bone and mangleing it in a most shocking manner. The leg was amputated just below the knee the next morning, and we learn that the sufferer is doing well. The other boy escaped with a slight injury in the ankle from one of the horses' hoofs.—*N. Y. Trans.*

**Fatal Negligence.**—During the fire in Catherine street on Thursday night last, the occupants of No 30 had to move their effects. In the confusion, a fine little boy, three years old, belonging to Mr. Weeks, was taken from his bed by one of his parents wrapped up in a blanket, and laid in the street among a quantity of furniture, from whence, in the hurry and bustle of the occasion, it was incautiously removed to another and apparently safer place. On the mother afterwards going for her child to the place where she left him, she found him gone. Search was instantly made for him, but for some time in vain. At length it was ascertained that the persons who had taken charge of him had laid him on a bed in the yard, and had afterwards forgot all about him. The mother went there, and found the little innocent a corpse, having been partly smothered, and partly frozen to death. Her agonized feelings may be imagined, but they cannot be described. A Coroner's inquest was held upon the body, at which these facts were elicited.—*N. Y. Trans.*

**Fires in New York.**—A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the three story brick building, No 6 Thames street, occupied as the printing and publishing office of the *Courier des Etats Unis*. The whole interior of the building was destroyed, with the greater part of the printing apparatus, books, &c. It was insured in one of the insolvent offices.

A two story building in rear of No 36 White street, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. It was occupied by Bennett and Knight as a Glass and Picture Frame Factory.

**From Venezuela.**—Intelligence from the Spanish Maine to the 25th December, has been received at N. York. A battle was fought on Christmas Day, in which General Paez gained a complete victory over the rebels—and took Pedro Carrejo, their leader and his whole army, prisoners. Paez afterwards took possession of Porto Cabello—and it was expected that general tranquility would be restored.

**From Mexico.**—Captain Clarke, of the ship Congress, informs that great jealousy existed among the Mexicans against all foreigners, particularly Americans. The ship was detained several days in order to bring despatches from our Minister of a very important nature.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

**Blockade of Para.**—The Charge d'Affaires of Brazil, at Washington, has announced to our Government that the coasts of the province of Para, have been declared in a state of blockade, owing to the insurrectionary conduct of the people.

**Buried Alive.**—On Friday, as several men were engaged in digging a deep cellar in Jackson street, Brooklyn, New York, the earth caved in and buried three of them. The bodies of two had been taken out when our informant left.

The navigation through the Sound, or rather to it, is much obstructed by ice. No boat left for Providence from Thursday morning till Saturday afternoon, when the Bunker Hill departed for that destination. The boat from New Haven did not leave on Saturday morning.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The twenty seventh mob case was decided at Baltimore on the 8th inst., by the acquittal of James Bowen.

Lieut. R. R. Mudge, one of the officers recently massacred by the Indians in Florida, was a native of Lynn, and a son of Mr. Benj. Mudge. He graduated at West Point in 1833.—*Salem Adv.*

**Cotton in Italy.**—It is stated that the cultivation of cotton in the Roman States during the past year, has proved completely successful.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate of Louisiana on the 13th ult., to reduce the salary of the Governor from \$7500 to \$5000. It was lost by a vote of 8 to 7.

We understand that two men were frozen to death in Malden, last Thursday, while engaged in removing ice from a pond.—*Briggs.*

The Southern Mail had not arrived when our paper went to press.

WE OMIT OUR PRICES CURRENT OF STOCKS TO DAY, AS THERE HAS BEEN NO ALTERATION SINCE LAST WEEK.

**SPECIAL REQUEST.** MR. KNEELAND will deliver a recapitulation of Discourse last Sunday evening, (on the absurdity of supposing that any thing comes by chance, &c.) with a continuation of the same subject, showing the actual cause, or causes, of the phenomena of nature, at the Sunday Lyceum, in Summer street, three doors from the post office, next Sunday Evening, commencing at half past 6 o'clock.

**NOTICE.**—A special meeting of the Northern Democratic Association will be held at the North Street Mercantile Hall on Friday Evening, 5th instant, at 7 o'clock, when will be read the reports of the committees, chosen at the last meeting, and other important business, will come before the Association. A general and punctual attendance is requested. WILHELM P. WALKER, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**—A memorial to the Legislature, requesting the repeal or alteration of the Usury Laws, is at the Reading Room of the Legislature.

## MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev Mr Ide, George B. Gilman to Hannah Wheat.

## DIED.

At Charlestown, Mr Winslow Lewis Bruce, son of Mr Jonathan Bruce, 22.

## SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

THURSDAY, February 4--ARRIVED, Sch William Tell, Benn, Dover.

Brig Red Rover, Gardiner, from Cape Haytien for Boston, was beating into Marblehead, at 9 o'clock this morning—harbor clear of ice. The Red Rover left no American vessel at Cape Haytien 10th ult. Saw last Thursday, off Cape Cod, brig Nerissa, from St. Thomas for Boston, and spoke yesterday, in the bay, a large full rigged, bright waisted brig, from the Mediterranean for Boston—(both of which were below last evening.)

The Br Packet Emily remained in the ice, near Long Island, yesterday.

Barb King Philip went to sea.

Topliff's Agent.

HOLMES HOLE, Feb 2--Arr scls Mars, Baxter, Newport for Boston; Bethel, Sparks, Norfolk for Boston; Isabel, Turner, New York for Salem; Amelia, of Scituate, for North Carolina for Boston.

Also brig Cervantes, Kendrick, Charleston 6 ds, for Boston. 3d--Wind N W and the harbor fast closing with ice. Sailed brig Cervantes, Kendrick, for Boston; Bethel, Isabel; and Polly Fisher, 8 ds for Charleston for Boston.

There has been no crossing the Sound from Falmouth with the mail but once since the 29th ult, on account of high winds and drift ice which comes out of Buzzard's Bay.

At Padang, Oct 8, Brothers, Ha'e, fm pepper coast for Batavia, few days.

At Pernambuco, Dec 21, Florida, Cook, (Capt Smith remaining on business) loaded, to leave 25th.

At Gibraltar, Nov 30, Mason, Barney, New York, (in which Com. Hull and family took passage.) Sailed 11th inst, the Delaware, 74, for U. States.

At Havana, 16th ult. Coriollans, Knight, wtz cargo; Globe, Kilgore, for Boston, repairing; Casco, rep'g; Atticus, one; for Boston, for Portland, do; Lloyd do, wtz cargo; Albion for Boston, for U. States; Pensacola, do, wtz cargo; Wm. Harri; Cham, Miller, and Ori, do do; Lupwing, do, dis; Susan Jane, from Portland, just arr; Trio, for do; Rosario, Hyperion, Agoria, Nereus, Nancy, Texas, and Com Morris, dis; Mentor, and Bland, one; Enterprise, load; Fame, R. minitance, and Samaritan, wtz cargo. Going in, Mentor, fm Baltimore, and Charlotte, Bristol, R. I.

Sailed fm St Thomas, Jan 12, Orontes, Cole, (fm Boston, via St. Croix) for Mayaguez.

PORTLAND, Feb 2--Cfd Delaware, Lowell, St. Thomas.

HYANNIS, Jan 29--In port, Falmouth, Parker, Rappahannock for Boston; Oscar, Hallett, from New York for Portsmouth and Boston.

NEW YORK, Jan 31--Arr Congress, Clark, Vera Cruz, 19; Perserverance, Farham, Havana, 19; Taylor, Fredericksburg, 19; Feb 1--Arr Ducky Sally, Bouve, St Thomas; Page, Lunell, Boston.

Cld Chas Carroll, Lee, Havre; Factor, Port, Valparaiso; Mul Green, New Orleans; Veto, Sturdivant, Belize, Honduras; Tower, Parker, Ponce; Taylor, Fredericksburg, 19; Sailed Europe, Montreal, and Bragaza.

WILMINGTON, N. C, Jan 24--Sailed La Grange, Herriman, Jerome.

CHARLESTON, Jan 25--Arr Leonidas, Portsmouth.

**CARPETINGS, RUGS, &c. TABER & SMITH, 76, and 77 Washington st., have just received their Fall Supply of Carpets, consisting of**

Super Saxony, Royal Wilton, Brussels, Three-ply Imperial, Kidderminster, Scotch and American, Also an elegant assortment of RUGS, comprising Royal Wilton, Tuft and Brussels Rugs.

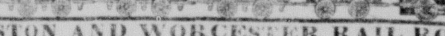
Lacquered 20 ps rich figured Bookings—Piano Forte and Centre Table Covers—Embossed, Concave and Round, Stair Rods—Oil Floor Cloths, different widths, new and handsome patterns—Straw Matting, &c. Turkey Carpets, 14 ft square.

**DOUBLE ENGINE.**—A good four-horse power Steam-Engine, with 2 cylinders, and boiler fifteen feet long, in good repair, and now running at the Morocco Factory of John Hunt, foot of Arrow street, Charlestown—will be sold, if applied for immediately—inquire of J. HUNT, No 30 North Market st, or at the Factory, in Charlestown.









**BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.**  
**WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.**—On and after the 1st of November, the Cars will run as follows—  
 Leave Boston 5, A. M. and 3, P. M.  
 Worcester, 7½, A. M. and 3, P. M.  
 Stopping as usual at the depots on the road.  
 Fare of Tickets, (with which passengers are requested to provide themselves,) to Worcester, \$1.50.  
 Passengers by this road will find conveyances at Worcester or Springfield, Northampton, Hartford, Norwich, Keene, &c. Passengers sending baggage to the ticket offices of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, are requested to label it with name and destination—and they are also requested to give the same information to the man at the baggage car—as all baggage not otherwise ordered to be sent to Worcester or Boston, will be sent to Hartford, Keene, &c. Ticket No. 100.

Boston, Oct. 27, 1835.

**W. F. HARRIS, Ticket Master,**  
epff

**WREIGHT TO WORCESTER** will be forwarded  
per Railroad on the following terms:—  
Molze generally, \$3.50 per 2000 lbs.  
Wool, furniture, feathers, and other articles, bulky and light,  
will be charged higher.  
Gunpowder, Lucifers, and similar combustibles, will not be  
taken on any terms.  
Goods should be taken before dark to **JOHN FREEMAN, Mus-**  
ic of Transylvania, at the City

Shippers of goods from New York and elsewhere, to be forwarded on the Railroad, are notified that the Corporation will not be responsible for the same, unless they are delivered as above at the Depot.

**BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.**—For the present, and until further notice, the cars will leave Boston and Lowell at 9 and 3 o'clock.

No baggage can be taken, except what belongs to passengers—allowance to each 40 lbs.

Tickets may be had at the depot, corner of Leverett and  
Brighton sts. Price \$1 each  
GEO. M. DEXTER, Agent.

---

**BOSTON & LOWELL RAIL ROAD.**—Tickets  
office No 11 Elm street.—Coaches leave this office for the  
railroad, Tickets, including carriage to the Depot, \$1.—  
passengers called for in any part of the city.

**BOSTON & PROVIDENCE RAILROAD—**  
**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**  
 On and after October 25th, Passenger Trains will leave the  
 stops in Boston and Providence, as follows—  
 —Leave Boston—  
 At 7 o'clock, A.M.—Daily—Sundays excepted.

—Leave Providence—  
At 2 o'clock, AM.—Daily—Sundays excepted.  
On the arrival of the  
N. York Steamer,—daily—Mondays excepted.  
At 3 o'clock, PM.—daily—Sundays excepted.  
All baggage at the risk of the owner.

---

TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE.  
The Company continues to transport merchandise between

India Silks in cases, (other Silks in proportion,)	30 cts per case
Straw Bonnets, in boxes,	20 " " box
Russia.	1 " " lb.

Old and Silver, in bullion or coin, 50 " " \$1000  
 Furniture, \$12 per car.  
 Articles deemed by the company extra hazardous, or extra  
 risky, will be taken by special contract only.  
 The necessary arrangements having been made with the  
 New York and Providence steamboat lines, goods from Boston  
 New York will, if ordered, be sent by second class.

B. In either case, freight through, collected as usual.

**EDHAM BRANCH RAILROAD.**—On and after Monday, 16th inst., the Cars will leave Boston and Edham twice a day as follows:—  
 —Leave Boston—  
 —Leave Edham—

Daily, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Sundays excepted.  
 " " 4 o'clock P. M. " "  
 —Leaves Dedham—  
 Daily, at 7½ o'clock A. M.—Sundays excepted.  
 " " 2 " P. M. " "  
 SUNDAYS.  
 Leave Boston at 9 o'clock A. M.—Dedham at 4 P. M.

**NEW ARRANGEMENT.**—The Lynn Stage Company, having purchased of Mr Lewis W. Ham his Stage Box, will continue to run a *DAILY STAGE* between Lynn and Boston, as follows, viz—  
The Stage will leave Lynn every day at 8 o'clock, A.M.  
The Stage will leave Boston every day at 10 o'clock, A.M.

very arrangement has been made by the proprietors for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and every facility will be tendered to ensure despatch and safety. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

**NOTICE.**

reference—Simon Greenleaf, Esq. Royal Prof. Law. Cam.

enezer Francis, Esq. Boston.  
H. Mudge, Esq. Portland, Me.  
H. Peaselee, Esq. Counsellor at Law, Concord, N. H.  
Charles Walker, Esq. Counsellor at Law, New York.

**MARSHAL'S NOTICE.**  
United States of America, } Boston, Jan. 20, 1936.  
District of Massachusetts, }  
Respectfully to sundry warrants from the District Court of the  
United States for the District of Massachusetts.

that sundry informations are filed before the said Court in Mills, Esq. Attorney of the United States for said District, against the following articles of merchandise, to-wit:—Eight pieces of Copper Bolts—four pieces of Broad—two Trunks—two Chests—one case and seven bundles, containing articles of Dry Goods—thirty-six boxes of Paints, two casks of Oil, and sundry other articles of Merchandise.

ed at the Port of Boston and Charlestown in said District, alleged violation of the laws of the United States—and trial will be had on said informations at a District Court held at Boston, in said District, on the fifth day of February. All persons interested will take notice and govern

**MARSHAL'S NOTICE.**  
United States of America, }  
District of Massachusetts. }  
Boston, Jan. 20, 1886.

herely give notice that a libel is filed, before said District Court, by John Mills Esq., Attorney of the United States District, against a certain brig called the Tenedos, her tackle, apparel and furniture—seized at the port of New York, in said District, for an alleged violation of the Laws of the United States—and that trial will be had on said libel at said District Court.

district court to be held at the court house in Boston, district, on the fifth day of February next.—All persons desired will take notice and govern them selves accordingly.

J. L. SIBLEY, U. S. Marshal.

---

ED STATES OF AMERICA, }  
ST. OF MASSACHUSETTS. }  
NEW } BOSTON, January 25, 1838.

ASCANT to a warrant from the District Court of the United States for this District, I hereby give notice that information is filed before the said Court, by John Mill, Attorney of the United States for said District, against goods, wares and merchandise, to wit—one hundred white lead, and five barrels of whiskey, seized at the Boston and Charlestown, in said District, for, or on

tion of the laws of the United States; and that trial had on said Information at a District Court, to be Boston, on the 12th day of February next.—All persons ed, will take notice, and govern themselves accord-

JONAS L. SIBLEY,  
U. S. Marshal.

**GOSLING'S PATENT  
FRENCH  
BLACKING.**

unequaled excellence of this Blacking the only cer-  
preservative of the Leather is now attested by more  
1000 Persons who constantly use it, not only in France,  
in every part of the United States. For eight years

beautiful polish there is nothing like it, and pure oil  
 did not surpass it in preserving the leather. It may  
 be had wholesale at CURTIS GUILD'S, No 28, Merchants  
 Alley, the barrel, gross or dozen.  
 Smo

---

**SH FISH.**—At wholesale and retail, opposite No

Long wharf, North side—constantly on hand through  
 er season. For further information inquire of HOSEA  
 T, No 67 Long wharf. eptf d15

---

**SOAP.**  
 Half boxes shipping Soap, for sale by F. E.  
 WHITE, 22 Long Wharf. Nov 192